



No. 3.—*The Salticid Spiders of Jamaica*

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Up to date there has been no comprehensive survey of the spider fauna of Jamaica. Prior to the year 1901, our knowledge of Jamaican spiders was largely limited to such descriptions as appeared from time to time in some general paper. In 1901, Dr. George W. Peckham and his wife Elizabeth G. Peckham, published in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, a short paper entitled, "On the Family Attidae found in Jamaica." This was based on material collected by them while on a short visit to the island, a few years previously.

In this paper thirteen species were described as new, and brief mention is made of four others described earlier. Of the thirteen new species, two have proved to be synonyms, *Anoka moneagua* equals *Anoka peckhami* Cockerell, 1893, and *Pellenes banksi* is probably a poorly preserved specimen of *Habronattus coronatus* (Hentz), 1848, widely distributed in the southern United States and Cuba. The four species described earlier are, *Saitis annae* Cockerell, 1894, *Anoka peckhami* Cockerell, 1893, *Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour), 1831, and *Zygoballus suavis* Peckham, 1895.

Since 1901, only one Attid from Jamaica has been described, *Prostheclina perplexiodes* Strand, 1908. Since this species, and *Saitis annae* Cockerell, were described from immature specimens, it seems improbable that either can ever be satisfactorily identified.

The Peckham Collection is now at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The Jamaican material is dark and brittle from age, hence not easily examined for characters regarded as essential for generic determination; fortunately the excellent figures of Mr. J. H. Emerton, which illustrate the Peckham paper, have proved very helpful. From labels and casual references in the text, it can be inferred that the Peckhams collected at four localities, Kingston and San Antonio at sea level, and Moneague and Mandeville at approximately 2,000 feet.

Since the accession of the Peckham Collection, additional material has been received by the museum. Notable are the contributions of Dr. Thomas Barbour, late director of the museum, Mr. W. S. Brooks, Dr. C. T. Brues, Dr. H. L. Clark, and Miss Lilly Perkins. The most important addition has been from Dr. P. J. Darlington, Fall Curator of Coleoptera. On a short collecting trip in his special field to Jamaica, during the summer of 1934, he also included spiders. The material was especially welcome, since much of it is from the Blue Mountain Range and is all we have from the higher altitudes of the island.

The present paper identifies a total of twenty-six species, referred to sixteen genera. Six of the genera are described as new; these are *Allodecta*, *Anasaitis*, *Caribattus*, *Macotella*, *Paradecta*, and *Parasaitis*. Of the remainder, *Compsodecta* Simon, 1901, based on *Cybele grisea* Peckham, 1901, is probably confined to the West Indies, while *Avitis*, *Saitidops*, and *Wallaba* also occur in South America. The remaining six genera, *Habronattus*, *Hentzia*, *Lyssomanes*, *Metaphidippus*, *Thiodina*, and *Zygoballus* are widely distributed in the New World.

Of the twenty-six species, five are found on other islands of the West Indies; *Habronattus translatus* (Peck.), 1901, *Lyssomanes antilanus* Peck and Wheeler, 1888, *Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour), 1831, and *Metaphidippus prudens* (Peck.), 1901, while *Thiodina cockerelli* (Peck.) 1901, may equal *Thiodina crucifer* (Cambr.), 1901, from Panama. As the descriptions of both are dated June, 1901, it may be difficult to decide which one has priority, if they do prove to be the same.

The remaining twenty species are known at present only from Jamaica. Nine of these, all from the Blue Mountain Range, are described as new.

Blue Mountain Peak, the highest point on Jamaica, is about 7,360 feet above sea level and Morne La Hotte, at the western end of Haiti, is 7,800 feet. If these portions of Hispaniola and Jamaica, as is supposed, have never been submerged during the many fluctuations of sea level, this might account for the fact that spiders from the higher altitudes of these two islands have not only retained primitive characters but have also developed modifications not found elsewhere. For example, in the family Salticidae, the usual number of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi is two pairs. On Hispaniola, four genera, *Agobardus*, *Commoris*, *Dinattus*, and *Wallaba*, have three pairs; on Jamaica three genera possess this character, *Allodecta*, *Macotella*, and *Wallaba*. Among the many genera of Salticidae from Central America reported by F.O.P.-Cambridge in the "Biol. Centr.-Amer.," and by Dr. A. M. Chickering, in "The Salticidae of Panama," 1946, only one genus, *Cobanus* Cambr. 1901, has this unusual number.

Among the Araneae, the males of the Salticidae have perhaps, more secondary characters than are found in any other family. On those few islands where this family has been intensively studied, it would seem that on each island, certain genera have developed unusual modifications. Thus on Hispaniola the genus *Dinattus* has a large lateral projection on either side of the cephalic area, and as far as known, this modification is found nowhere else. On Jamaica, the maxillae have been modified in the genus *Paradecta*. Instead of the usual flat surface on the distal half, this portion is elevated in a cone, often ending with a chitinized tip or hook; the outline of this part is

almost circular, and in a few cases, the customary scopula is missing or very scant. In the genus *Compsodecta* Simon, the basal half of the maxillae is narrow and straight with parallel sides. In *Paradecta*, this basal half is narrow but arched outside the plane. Further investigation of the entire spider fauna of these islands along these lines is needed, and should yield interesting results.

This study is based on the material in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Collection. It is hoped that this paper may prove an incentive to intensive collecting over the entire island. Such an effort, covering all twelve months of the year, would certainly be rewarded by many additions in this one family.

May I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all whose generous contributions have made this paper possible. Especially, I wish Mr. Nathan Banks to accept my appreciation of his unfailing interest and counsel.

The following key does not show relationships fully, as it selects only the more striking characters.

Key to the male Salticidae recorded in this paper

1. Eyes in four rows *Lyssomanes*
 Eyes in three rows 2
2. First metatarsus with three pairs of ventral spines 3
 First metatarsus with two pairs of ventral spines 5
3. First tibia with three pairs of ventral spines, no teeth on either margin of the fang groove, spinnerets very long, legs, 4-3-1-2 . . . *Maotella* gen. nov.
 First tibia with four pairs of ventral spines 4
4. Mandibles with a diagonal carina, ending in a tooth above the base of the fang, lower margin of fang groove with one sharp tooth, legs, 4-1-3-2
 Allodecta gen. nov.
 Mandibles not modified, upper margin of the fang groove with two small teeth, lower margin with a fissident tooth, legs, 1-3-4-2 *Wallaba*
5. First and second tibiae with ventral bulbous hairs *Thiodina*
 First and second tibiae with no bulbous hairs 6
6. First tibia with ventral spines on the distal half 7
 First tibia with ventral spines not confined to distal half 9
7. Mandibles vertical, sides of cephalothorax vertical, first pair of legs slightly enlarged *Metaphidippus*
 Mandibles porrect 8
8. Mandibles very long, round, slightly divergent, upper margin of fang groove with a strong tooth near the base of the fang, lower margin with one small tooth, no thoracic groove *Avitis*
 Mandibles flattened, divergent, upper margin of fang groove with two small widely separated teeth, lower margin with one large tooth, thoracic groove faint *Hentzia*

9. Cephalothorax very high, quadrangle of eyes cover more than half cephalothorax..... *Zygoballus*
 Cephalothorax very low and flat, quadrangle of eyes cover less than half the cephalothorax..... *Menemerus*
 Cephalothorax of normal height, quadrangle covers less than half cephalothorax..... 10
10. Fang groove with no teeth..... 11
 Fang groove with teeth..... 13
11. No ventral spines on first tibia..... *Saitidops*
 Ventral spines on first tibia..... 12
12. No lateral spines on anterior tibiae or metatarsi, patella and tibia of palpus flattened dorsally..... *Parasaitis* gen. nov.
 Lateral spines on anterior tibiae and metatarsi, patella and tibia of palpus not flattened..... *Anasaitis* gen. nov.
13. Third patella plus tibia longer than fourth patella plus tibia.. *Habronattus*
 Third patella not longer than fourth patella..... 14
14. Mandibles large, flattened, with a forward projecting hook at base of the fang..... 15
 Mandibles with no projecting hook at the base of the fang..... 16
15. Maxillae with scopula, upper outer angle produced in a lobe or hook.... *Compsodecta*
 Maxillae sometimes with no scopula, distal half almost circular in outline and elevated in a cone..... *Paradecta* gen. nov.
16. Mandibles broad, with a cusp on retrolateral margin, fang groove with two teeth on upper margin, and one bifid tooth on lower..... *Caribattus* gen. nov.
 Mandibles rather narrow, with a U-shaped carina, a conical tooth on lower margin of groove..... *Siloca*(?)

Genus ALLODECTA gen. nov.

Cephalic portion high, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove short in a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, small eyes about midway between the first and third rows; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e., with no scales; *mandibles* vertical, with a long diagonal carina ending in a tooth or hook near the base of the fang, lower margin of the fang groove with one sharp tooth; *labium* narrow, fully twice as long as wide; *maxillae* about one and a half times as long as labium, basal half rather narrow, rounded and arched from the plane, so that the distal half appears triangular; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, prolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus with a distal whorl of 4 spines; *palpus*, patella and tibia subequal, cymbium subequal with the tibia and narrower,

bulb confined to the cavity, tube S-shaped and embolus a spiral curve at the tip.

Genotype *Allodecta maxillaris* spec. nov.

The genus *Allodecta* differs from *Compsodecta* and *Pensacola* by the number of ventral spines on the tibia and metatarsus of the first pair of legs, the arched maxillae, and the very narrow cymbium. It differs from the genus *Commoris*, which also has three pairs of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi, by the four pairs of ventral spines on the first tibia, the modified mandibles and the shape of the maxillae.

ALLODECTA MAXILLARIS spec. nov.

Figures 1, 3, 8

Male. Length, 5.6 mm., ceph. 2.8 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, darker in the eye area, with a short narrow pale stripe from about the dorsal eyes, entire carapace with short iridescent hairs and a few orange-red hairs above the anterior eye row, cephalic portion high with many long hairs, sides parallel and vertical, posterior margin rounded, anterior margin truncate, thoracic groove short in a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. large, separated by a little more than a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., eyes of the second row midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes larger than a.l.e. and not on the extreme margin, slightly raised and surrounded by black; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., with no scales or hairs; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical and long, with an oblique carina from about the middle, ending in a tooth above the base of the fang, the middle area depressed, fang groove rather short, slightly oblique, upper margin with a group of three small teeth at the median margin, lower margin with a single sharp tooth about the middle followed by a short carina to the base of the fang, fang as long as the groove with a thick base; *labium* pale, nearly twice as long as wide with rounded sides; *maxillae* pale, base very narrow and bowed out, distal half rounded and very broad, strongly convex and arched from the plane of the maxillae; *sternum* pale, oval, longer than wide, (3.5 : 2.5), pointed before the IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, dark gray, with a short median basal pale stripe, which is clouded with gray, two pale chevrons on the posterior half, venter pale, mottled with dark gray, dorsal spinnerets separated by a diameter to show the pale median pair, ventral spinnerets touching; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, I pair, femur

dark, other joints pale, II pair, pale, III and IV pairs pale with tibiae and metatarsi each with three dark rings, spines, anterior patellae with a prolateral spine, posterior patellae with prolateral and retrolateral spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, prolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, II pair, tibia, ventral, 3p, 4r, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal, basal spine, IV metatarsus, a distal whorl of 4 spines; *palpus* about as long as the cephalothorax, all joints white, except the cymbium and covered with long white hairs, patella and tibia subequal, tibial apophysis short and dark, cymbium brown, with darker hairs, little longer than the tibia and not as wide, bulb confined to the cavity, tube in an S-shaped curve, embolus a short curved spine at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0157

Paratype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington)

Genus ANASAITIS gen. nov.

Cephalothorax high, sides only slightly rounded, thoracic groove short and faint in a depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, small eyes about midway between the first and third rows; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* narrow and covered with iridescent scales; *mandibles* short, vertical, with iridescent scales, fang groove very short, no teeth on either margin; *labium* about as long as wide; *maxillae*, basal half narrow, tips not modified, scopula scant; *sternum* only little longer than wide; dorsal spinnerets separated to show the median pair; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, or 4-3-1-2, I pair slightly enlarged, anterior pairs with iridescent scales, III patella plus tibia longer than corresponding joints of the IV pair, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, III and IV metatarsi with distal and median whorls; *palpus*, about as long as cephalothorax, patella slightly longer than tibia, tibial apophysis short, bulb extending a little beyond the cavity, tube in an S-shaped curve in the bulb, embolus a short straight spine at the tip.

Genotype *Prostheclina morgani* Peckham.

The genus *Anasaitis* is separated from the genus *Saitis* by the iridescent scales on the clypeus and the mandibles of the male, the very short fang groove with no teeth on either margin, fang base very long. The dorsal spinnerets are separated to show the median pair,

and the anterior legs have iridescent scales with no brush on the third pair and but one prolateral spine on the anterior tibiae.

The species *Prostheclina morgani* was placed in the genus *Prostheclina* Keyserling by the Peckhams. This genus was established for a group of Australian spiders, now placed in the genus *Saitis*. *Saitis* has two small teeth on the upper margin of the fang groove and a large tooth on the lower margin. The genotype, *Saitis barbipes* Simon of Europe, has the third leg longest, with a thick brush of black hairs on the third metatarsus and no iridescent scales.

The genus *Anasaitis* is probably near the genus *Corythalia*. It differs, however, from that genus, by the smaller size, with but one prolateral spine on the anterior tibiae, but principally by the palpus. The genotype, *Corythalia latipes* Koch, from Brazil, has the first three pairs of legs heavily fringed with long black hairs, all spines large and heavy, two pairs of lateral spines on the anterior tibiae, and the embolus of the palpus in a large spiral at the tip of the bulb. Many species have been placed in the genus that do not belong there. Some have the first pair of legs the longest, others the third pair and some are lacking a fringe on any leg.

It is possible that *Corythalia locuples* (Simon), from Hispaniola, *C. signata* (Banks), and *C. gloriae* Petrunkevitch, from Puerto Rico, also belong to the genus *Anasaitis*, as all are rather small and have similar palpi.

ANASAITIS DECORIS spec. nov.

Figures 7, 9

Male. Length, 5.4 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.1 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, ocular area black and covered with short white hairs, with a narrow band of iridescent scales posterior to the anterior eye row, a few scattered white hairs on the thoracic portion, cephalic portion high, a recurved depression between the dorsal eyes, with the thoracic groove in the depression, sides slightly rounded and vertical; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. large, separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about a radius of a.l.e., second row of eyes about midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes convex and subequal with a.l.e.; quadrangle slightly narrower behind than in front; *chelyperus* less than a radius of a.m.e., covered with iridescent scales; *mandibles* vertical, brown, covered with iridescent scales, fang groove very short, no teeth on either margin, fang with a heavy base; *labium* pale brown, only little longer than wide; *maxillae* pale brown, one and a half times

as long as the labium, not modified; *sternum* pale brown, only slightly longer than wide, (4.0 : 3.5), IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* dark brown, with a pair of widely separated basal spots of iridescent scales, posterior half with vague pale chevrons, venter dark brown with a pair of curved pale lines from the fold to the spinnerets; *spinnerets*, dorsal pair separated to show the more slender median pair, ventral pair shorter than the others and touching; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, anterior pairs heaviest, pale brown, I pair with a prolateral and retrolateral brush of short dark hairs on tibia and metatarsus, II pair with a corresponding brush of shorter hairs, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, all rather small, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, II pair same as the I pair, posterior pairs pale, more slender than the anterior pairs, with a basal dorsal tibial spine, metatarsi with distal and median whorls; *palpus*, about as long as cephalothorax, all joints with long dark hairs and dorsal iridescent scales, patella longer than the tibia, tibia about as long as the diameter of the joint, tibial apophysis small, a short triangular ventral lobe about the middle of the tibia, all parts difficult to see because of the many dark hairs, bulb not extending onto the tibia but prolonged in a rather short lobe outside the plane, tube in an S-shaped curve, embolus a short black spine at the tip.

Female. Length, 5.6 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.1 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area black with no white hairs as in the male, cephalic portion high, a recurved depression between the dorsal eyes, sides parallel, vertical, thoracic groove in the depression; *eyes* as in the male; *clypeus* about as broad as a radius of a.m.e., no iridescent scales; *mandibles* brown with a few iridescent scales, fang groove the same as in the male; *labium*, *maxillae*, and *sternum* the same as in the male; *abdomen* brown, with a few iridescent scales at the base and sides, chevrons on the distal half more distinct than in the male; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, I left and II right missing, pale brown, with a few iridescent scales on the I patella and tibia, no brush of dark hairs on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, II pair the same as the first pair, III and IV pairs, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, metatarsi with distal and median whorls; *epigynum*, area about as long as wide, a pair of large sacs beneath the surface, separated by less than a radius, with a circular dark spot touching each sac at the anterior margin, and separated by about a diameter, slightly below are small hyaline spots; these spots may be the openings, and in the anterior portion a pair of narrow oblique spaces.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000–7,000 feet, 17–19 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0158

Allotype ♀ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000–7,000 feet, 17–19 August 1934, (Darlington)

Paratypes 4 ♂ 2 ♀ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000–7,000 feet, 17–19 August 1934, (Darlington)

In the male the sides of the cephalothorax are slightly rounded, while in the female the sides are almost parallel. Peckham noted the same variation between the male and female in *Anasaitis venatoria* (*Prostheclina*), from San Antonio, Jamaica. The other variations, such as the gray hairs on the ocular area, the iridescent scales on the clypeus, and the brush of black hairs on the anterior tibiae and metatarsi, of the male, are sexual characters that are not unusual in the Salticidae

ANASAITIS MORGANI (Peckham)

Figures 4, 6

Prostheclina morgani Peckham, 1901, p. 13, figs. 9–9d. “♂ ♀ Jamaica; Kingston.” (6 specimens)

Male. Length, 3.5 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long.

Cephalothorax dark brown, with a wide transverse band of white scales posterior to the dorsal eyes, scattered white iridescent scales in the ocular area and a marginal stripe of white scales, cephalic portion high with a deep procurved groove between the dorsal eyes in which is the faint thoracic groove, convex posterior to the groove and then falling rapidly, sides vertical and slightly rounded, widest posterior to the eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, a.m.e. separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e. in diameter, and separated from a.m.e. by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes slightly nearer the dorsal eyes than to the first row, dorsal eyes not on the extreme margin of the carapace, subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* retreating, below a.m.e., less than a radius of a.m.e.; *mandibles* brown, vertical, with iridescent scales on basal half, fang groove horizontal, very short, no teeth on either margin, fang with a thick base; *labium* pale brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* not twice as long as the labium, tips only slightly widened; *sternum* dark brown, flat, oval, two-thirds as wide as long, I coxae separated by more than a diameter, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, dorsum flat, a broad median pale stripe and a narrow transverse band of white hairs just posterior to the middle,

divides the dorsum into four dark patches covered with black hairs, venter dark, spinnerets white, dorsal pair separated so that the dorsal and median pairs form a straight line, ventral pair directly below the median pair, the same length but heavier and dark; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, coxae pale with iridescent scales on the dorsal side, femora pale, I, II, and III tibiae dark, with a prolateral brush of short dark hairs, scattered iridescent scales on all joints, spines, anterior patellae, prolateral, 1, posterior patellae, lateral, 2, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2, II pair, patella and tibia subequal, spines, tibia, ventral, distal, 2, retrolateral, 1 at the base, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, retrolateral, 1, III and IV tibiae with dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, distal and median whorls of spines; *palpus* about as long as the cephalothorax, femur and patella covered with white brilliant iridescent scales and long white hairs, patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis not as long as the diameter of the joint, dark, with the inner margin serrate, cymbium brown, bulb extending slightly onto tibia in a truncate lobe, which rests on a spur of the tibia, tube S-shaped, embolus a short bent black spine at the tip.

Female. Length, 4.9 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax very dark with iridescent scales, cephalic portion high, sides slightly rounded, widest at the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove in a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes as in the male; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e.; *mandibles*, brown, vertical, basal half covered with iridescent scales, fang groove horizontal, no teeth on either margin, fang short with a heavy base; *labium*, *maxillae*, and *sternum* as in the male; *abdomen* oval, dorsum flat, basal half dark, as the two basal spots are fused and are separated from the distal pair by an oblique bar, sides pale, many iridescent scales at the base, venter pale, with two short dark stripes, spinnerets long, all the same length, the dorsal pair separated, and with the median pair form a straight line, ventral pair heaviest; palpi pale with white iridescent hairs and scales on femur and patella; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, pale with no brush of dark hairs, spines, anterior patellae, prolateral, 1, posterior patellae, lateral, 2, III and IV tibiae, with a dorsal basal spine, I pair tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2, II pair, ventral, distal, 2, r1-1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2, III metatarsus, distal whorl, IV metatarsus, distal and median whorl of spines; *epigynum*, area as wide as long, two large ovals separated by a narrow septum, each side near the posterior end a large sac with a small dark spot at the anterior end, on the prolateral side of the dark spot a hyaline circular area which may be the openings, the middle area convex.

Co-types 6, Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0150
♂ ♀ Jamaica; Moneague, 26 August 1934, (Darlington)

The co-types are dark and fragile from age and are too brittle to handle, so the above description was written from the pair from Moneague, more recently collected. It is very difficult to count the spines on the tibiae of the male, as the joint is dark with many dark hairs and a prolateral brush of dark hairs covers the spines. The spinnerets are separated as in the genus *Maotella*, but they are not quite as long when compared to the length of the abdomen. Probably, either from lack of lighting and small size or because the type lacks a moult of being adult, Emerton failed to see the convex area of the epigynum with the narrow septum and the hyaline spot on each of the dark sacs. His figures of the entire spiders, showing the four dark spots on the dorsum are excellent.

ANASAITIS SCINTILLA spec. nov.

Figure 5

Male. Length, 5.1 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 2.2 mm. wide, abd. 2.2 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax dark, ocular area almost black, shining, cephalic portion high with tufts of dark hairs in the space between the eyes, sides slightly rounded, thoracic groove short in a depression slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic slope convex; *eyes* cover about two-fifths of the carapace, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by little more than the space between a.m.e., small eyes slightly nearer the first than the third row, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin of the carapace and subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly wider in front than behind; *clypeus* about as wide as the diameter of a.m.e., pale, covered with iridescent green scales; *mandibles* dark, vertical, rather short, anterior surface flat and covered with iridescent scales, fang groove horizontal, very short, no teeth on either margin, fang very short, base covers more than half the groove; *labium* pale brown, as long as wide; *maxillae* brown, about twice as long as the labium, basal half narrow, distal half widened but not developed in a lateral lobe; *sternum* brown, convex, nearly as wide as long, (2.0 : 2.4), fourth coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, dorsum flattened, basal half a dark brown, covered with iridescent scales, a pair of pale oblique bars about the middle that do not meet in the middle, posterior half with no scales, venter with a large pale rectangle surrounded by paler dots; *spinnerets*, dorsal pair long, and separated by more than

a diameter to show the slightly shorter slender median pair, ventral pair heaviest and touching; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, all femora pale, other joints of I and II pairs, dark with dark hairs, but no fringe, patellae and tibiae with iridescent scales, III and IV pairs pale, spines, I pair, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, II pair, same as the I pair but the spines are smaller, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, III patella plus tibia longer than the corresponding joints of the IV pair, III and IV tibiae with a long median ventral spine, metatarsi with two whorls of spines; *palpus*, pale with the cymbium dark with iridescent scales, about as long as the cephalothorax, femur with a dorsal tuft of long soft white hairs at the tip, patella longer than the tibia, with a long trichobothria at the tip, tibia only slightly longer than the diameter of the joint, with a small dark ventral process, tibial apophysis a short dark spur parallel to the cymbium, bulb confined to the cavity, about half the length of the joint, tube S-shaped in the bulb with the embolus a very short bent black spine at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, south-west side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0159.

Anasaitis scintilla differs from the genotype, *A. morgani* (Peckham), by the slightly larger size, the broad band of iridescent scales on the clypeus, the iridescent scales covering the mandibles, the few scales on the basal half of the abdomen and the simple tibial apophysis of the palpus.

ANASAITIS VENATORIA (Peckham)

Figure 10

Prostheclina venatoria Peckham, 1901, p. 13, figs. 10-10d. "♂ ♀ Jamaica, Port Antonio."

Male. Length, 3.5 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.2 mm. wide, abd. 1.6 mm. long, 1.1 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area black, two converging lines of iridescent scales, starting at the a.l.e. and meeting midway between the thoracic groove and the posterior margin, a band of iridescent scales posterior to the anterior eye row, each side on the thoracic slope are patches of white hairs that probably represent the curved band of yellow hairs mentioned by the Peckhams, no marginal stripe of pale hairs, cephalic portion high, sides widened slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes, vertical, a recurved depression between the dorsal eyes in which is the short thoracic groove; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e.

large and convex, separated by about a radius, a.l.e. little more than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about a radius of a.l.e., small eyes slightly nearer the third row than the first row, p.l.e. subequal with a.l.e., convex and not on the extreme margin of the carapace; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* brown, with a few scattered iridescent scales, about as wide as the diameter of a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, no iridescent scales, fang groove short, no teeth on either margin; *labium* brown, longer than wide; *sternum* brown, nearly as wide as long; *abdomen* brown, with a median pale stripe, wider and more distinct on the distal half, with paired dark spots on the distal half that are almost broken chevrons, venter pale, spinnerets, dorsal pair pale, widely separated to show the more slender median pair, ventral pair dark, almost touching and much stouter; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, IV left missing, brown, tarsi pale, scattered iridescent scales on the posterior patellae, anterior tibiae darker from the dark hairs, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, posterior pairs with dorsal basal spine on tibiae; *palpus* about as long as the cephalothorax, femur pale, with a dorsal tuft at the tip of long white hairs, patella longer than tibia, both joints with iridescent scales, tibial apophysis short, bulb barely reaching the tibia, tube in an S-shaped curve, embolus a short bent spine at the tip.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica; Port Antonio, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0152.

2 ♂ Jamaica; St. Ann's Castle, Daly, 25 August 1934, (Darlington).

2 ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington).

Peckham described a male and a female from Port Antonio, but the female is now missing and the male is dark and brittle. The above description is from a male collected at St. Ann's Castle, Daly, by Dr. Darlington. The specimen has recently moulted and the iridescent scales are in place. The converging lines of scales that form a deep V on the cephalothorax are very conspicuous, as well as the scales on the palpus.

Genus AVITIS Peckham 1896

AVITIS TAYLORI (Peckham)

Dendryphantes taylори Peckham, 1901, p. 14, figs. 12-12b. "♂" [Jamaica].

Male. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm. long, 1.3 mm. wide, mand. 1.3 mm. long.

Cephalothorax brown, with a few scattered scales, and a patch of

white hairs below the a.l.e., cephalic portion very high, sides rounded, not vertical, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, convex, a slight recurved depression between the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove very faint in this depression; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. large and convex, separated by a little more than a line, a.l.e. about half the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by a little more than the space between a.m.e., small eyes plainly nearer the first than the third row of eyes, dorsal eyes not on the margin of the carapace and slightly smaller than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* wider behind than in front; *clypeus* little wider than a radius of a.m.e., with a band of white hairs; *mandibles* brown, porrect and slightly divergent, basal joint 1.3 mm. long, round, fang groove oblique, upper margin with a strong tooth near the base of the fang, lower margin with a smaller tooth near the base, fang as long as the groove, slender and sinuous; *labium* brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* brown, almost twice as long as the labium, parallel, tips not modified; *sternum* brown, longer than wide, I coxae long and heavy, separated by about a diameter, trochanter not as long as the diameter of the joint, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* brown, probably with a broad median paler stripe, a very narrow lateral stripe of white hairs on the basal half, scarcely visible on the dorsal side, and two pairs of short transverse bars of white hairs on the posterior half, venter paler, spinnerets, dorsal pair separated to show the shorter median pair, ventral pair touching and about as long as the median pair; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, much broken, brown, tarsi pale, I pair much the longest, spines, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, prolateral row confined to the distal half, retrolateral row on the distal two-thirds, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, II pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-1, the third spine on the prolateral row missing, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs much broken but a few ventral spines at the tip of tibiae; *palpus*, pale brown, slender, femur curved, patella little longer than the tibia, cymbium about as long as patella plus tibia, tibial apophysis not as long as the diameter of the joint, bulb confined to the basal two-thirds of the cymbium, not extending onto the tibia, embolus a long slender slightly curved black spine starting from the upper outer angle of the bulb and ending at the tip.

Holotype ♂ [Jamaica] Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0154.

This species was described as a *Dendryphantes*. Today, this genus is confined to Europe and all the small species described by the Peckhams in that genus have been placed in the genus *Metaphidippus* F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1901. The genotype of *Metaphidippus* is *mandibulatus* F.O.P.-Cambr. from Costa Rica. This species also, has the long porrect mandibles but the sides of the cephalothorax are almost parallel and are vertical. The palpus is quite a different type.

The genus *Avitis* was based by the Peckhams on the species *diolenii* from New Grenada, (Panama), given them by the Keyserlings. This vague locality may mean any place from the low coastal area, to the mountains. The type is now before me, and while it is a little larger, (7.0 mm. long,) than *A. taylori*, the two agree in the principal structural characters, such as the position of the eyes, labium, maxillae, the very long first pair of legs, with the same arrangement of spines, and the color pattern on the abdomen. The palpi are of the same type. It does differ in the number of teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove. *A. diolenii* has two small teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove, where *A. taylori* has but one, and the third pair of legs is longer than the second pair in *diolenii*. This latter character is hard to compare as the legs of *A. taylori* are much broken, and the relative length of the legs has been taken from the original description.

Simon has added to the genus another species from the Argentine, but the description is based principally on color, rather than structure. In the description of the genus in the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, Simon has added several characters that do not agree with either *diolenii* or *taylori*, so the Argentine species possibly does not belong to the genus *Avitis*.

Genus CARIBATTUS gen. nov.

Cephalic portion high, sides vertical and almost parallel, thoracic groove in a slight depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes* anterior row strongly recurved, a.m.e. very large, eyes of the second row midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes on the margin of the carapace; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e.; *mandibles* in the male, broad, vertical, a tooth or cusp on the retrolateral margin, fang groove with two teeth on the upper margin, lower margin with a bifid tooth; *labium* as long as wide; *maxillae* not modified; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, spines, I pair, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair very long, IV metatarsus with two whorls of spines; *palpus*, with tibia longer than patella, bulb with an S-shaped tube, confined to the cavity, embolus curved at the tip.

Genotype *Saitis inutilis* Peckham.

The genus *Caribattus* is separated from the genus *Saitis*, by the bifid tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove, the relative length of the legs, and the type of palpus.

The genus *Saitis* was based by Simon on the species *barbipes* Simon, a common spider in France and England. The mandibles are rather narrow and vertical, with a conical tooth on the lower margin of the

fang groove. The third pair of legs are plainly the longest and the metatarsus of that pair is covered with a brush of hairs; in the palpus, the bulb extends in a narrow lobe the length of the tibia and the embolus is long and only slightly curved. Simon referred two species from Venezuela to the genus, where the fourth pair of legs is longer than the third, but the descriptions show no other structural character.

CARIBATTUS INUTILIS (Peckham)

Saitis ? inutilis Peckham, 1901, p. 10, figs. 4-4b. "♂" [Jamaica].

Male. Length, 3.5 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, ocular area paler, with a pale median stripe from the thoracic groove to the posterior margin, a pale marginal stripe of white hairs connects with the white hairs on the clypeus below the a.l.e. and p.m.e., cephalic portion high, rising gradually from the anterior eye row to the dorsal eyes where it falls gradually at first and then rapidly to the posterior margin, sides vertical, and almost parallel, thoracic groove very short in a slight depression between the dorsal eyes; *cyes*, anterior row strongly recurved, a.m.e. very large, separated by more than a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about twice the space between the a.m.e., a row of orange-red hairs about the eyes of the anterior row, second row of eyes midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes slightly larger than a.l.e. and on the extreme margin of the carapace; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. about a radius of a.m.e., covered with white hairs and projecting slightly; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, a small cusp above the base of the fang on the exterior margin, fang groove almost horizontal, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with a bifid cusp; *labium* dark brown, as long as wide, with the tip rebordered; *maxillae* not twice as long as the labium, sides parallel, tips not modified; *sternum* pale, shining, oval, four-fifths as wide as long, first coxae separated by more than a diameter, fourth coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, brown, with a pale irregular median stripe, and three chevrons on the posterior half, sides dark, venter pale, dorsal spinnerets separated and with the median pair form a straight line, ventral pair the same length, heavier and separated by about half a diameter; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, much broken, I pair, femur slightly enlarged, anterior pairs darker, all with broken dark rings on the tibiae and metatarsi, spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair very long, IV metatarsus with two whorls of 4 spines; palpus, left palpus missing, brown,

about as long as the cephalothorax, tibia longer than the patella, with scant lateral fringes, tibial apophysis as long as the diameter of the joint, bulb confined to the basal two-thirds of the cymbium, not extending onto the tibia, with an S-shaped tube, embolus a curved spine at the tip.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0147.

Co-type ♂ Jamaica, Peckham Coll.

Genus COMPSODECTA Simon 1902

Cephalothorax with cephalic portion high, sides rounded, a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, so that the upper margins form a straight line, small eyes midway between the first and third rows; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; in the males, the mandibles vertical, widest about the middle, with a retrolateral or oblique carina ending in a tooth above the base of the fang that is directed forward, anterior surface either granular or striate, fang groove with two teeth on the upper margin and one tooth on the lower margin; *labium* longer than wide, with tip rebordered; *maxillae*, basal half narrow, sides parallel, distal half widened on the retrolateral side in a lobe opposite the scopula; *palpus* with patella longer than tibia, both joints flattened, patella narrower at the femoral end and much widened at the tibial end, with lateral carinas, and a distal lobe that extends over the tibia, tibia with a lateral carina, cymbium about as long as the tibia, bulb confined to the cavity, and the embolus a spiral coil at the tip.

Genotype *Cybele grisea* Peckham.

The genus *Compsodecta* was based by Simon on two species collected by the Peckhams in Jamaica. Peckham evidently sent him a specimen of *Cybele grisea*, as he made that species the genotype, and noted in the generic description several characters not mentioned by the authors in the original description of the species. *Cybele albopalpis*, the second species, was described from an unique specimen, and belongs to another genus, as it differs in the number of teeth on the fang groove, and the number of spines on the anterior legs. Incidentally, the name *Cybele* had been used previously by Loven in 1845, and again by Reichenbach in 1852.

Simon separated the genus *Compsodecta* from *Pensocola* Peckham, 1885, found in Central America and Brazil, by the number of spines on the distal whorl of spines on the fourth metatarsus and on the secondary characters in the male. Another species of *Compsodecta* has

been added to the genus from the foot hills of Massif de la Hotte, Haiti, at an altitude of 3,000–4,000 feet, and the species *Saitis defloccata* Peckham from Jamaica, based on a female has been transferred to the genus, as the epigynum is of the same type, and the spines on the legs and the teeth on the fang groove are the same as in the genotype.

It is doubtful if the genus is found beyond the islands of the Caribbean. Simon suggests that *Sidusa maxillosa* F.O.P.-Cambr. from Guatemala may belong here. This species is unknown to me. According to the description and the figures, the patella and tibia of the palpus are flattened, but no mention is made of the shape of maxillae, the tooth on the mandibles or the number of spines on the distal whorl of the fourth metatarsus, three characters that Simon stressed in the description of the genus.

COMPSODECTA DEFLOCCATA (Peckham)

Figure 2

Saitis defloccatus Peckham, 1901, p. 11, figs. 5–5a. “♀ Jamaica; Kingston.”

Female. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 1.7 mm. long, 1.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm. long.

Cephalothorax brown, with a pale spot in the ocular area, and a faint median pale stripe from the thoracic groove to the posterior margin, thinly covered with small golden iridescent scales, cephalic portion very high, level, and sloping gradually from the groove to the posterior margin, first gradually and then abruptly, sides parallel and vertical, posterior margin less than half the anterior, thoracic groove slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes, short and in a semi-circular depression; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, upper margins form a straight line, a.m.e. large and touching, a.l.e. about half the diameter of a.m.e., and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., second row of eyes nearer the first than the third row, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin and larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* wider behind than in front; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e. and retreating; *mandibles* brown, vertical, not modified, fang groove short, horizontal, upper margin with two contiguous teeth, lower margin with a large sharp tooth; *labium* brown, longer than wide with a rebordered tip; *maxillae* paler than labium, sides parallel, about one and a half times as long as labium; *sternum* brown, oval, two-thirds as wide as long, (3.5 : 5.0), convex, first coxae separated by more than a diameter, fourth coxae separated by a radius; *abdomen* oval, a dull brown, with a pair of irregular dark stripes on the basal half, followed by a dark chevron about the middle and vague

lateral dark marks, venter with a large dark triangle from the fold to the spinnerets, sides dark, spinnerets long, dorsal pair separated so that the slender median pair are seen, ventral pair stout and touching, same length as the median pair; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, femora dark, other joints pale with broken dark rings, first pair slightly enlarged, spines, all patellae with lateral spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, ventral spines long, first basal prolateral as long as the joint, II pair the same as the first pair but spines are smaller, III and IV pairs, with a dorsal basal spine on tibiae, III tibia, ventral, median, 1-1, IV tibia, ventral, median, 1-1, very long, III and IV metatarsi, a distal whorl of 4 spines; *epigynum*, area about as wide as long, a median septum divides the area into two large ovals with a circular hyaline area near the posterior margin, the retrolateral margins of the ovals deeply edentate, these may be the openings as they are quite distinct.

Holotype ♀ Jamaica, Kingston, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0148.

The species *defloccatus* does not belong in the genus *Saitis*, as the quadrangle of eyes is wider behind than in front, there are lateral spines on the anterior tibiae, and the fourth pair of legs is longer than the third pair. Unfortunately, the original figure of the epigynum does not show the large lateral openings that are quite distinct. It is somewhat smaller than the genotype, but it has the same type of epigynum, and the quadrangle of eyes is slightly wider behind than in front.

COMPSODECTA GRISEA (Peckham)

Figures 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Cybele grisea Peckham, 1901, p. 8, figs. 2-2e. "♂s ♀s" [Jamaica].

Male. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.2 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long.

Cephalothorax much discolored and faded from age, so that it is impossible to trace either color, markings or hairs; according to the original description, the entire cephalothorax is covered with red hairs, and has a lateral stripe of white hairs and a median stripe of white hairs on the thoracic slope; cephalic portion very high, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, sides rounded, a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove, thoracic slope first falls gradually and then abruptly to the posterior margin, posterior margin less than half the anterior margin; *eyes* cover the anterior margin, anterior row recurved, so that the upper margins of the eyes form a straight line, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. large, separated by less than a

radius, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., eyes of second row about midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes about on the margin of the carapace, and subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* about wanting below a.m.e.; *mandibles* brown, vertical, broad, anterior surface flat and striate, distinct prolateral carina, widest about the middle, with a cusp or wing, a sharp tooth above the base of the fang directed outward from the plane of the mandible, fang groove slightly oblique, rather short, lower margin with one large tooth, fang with a heavy base; *labium* brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* pale, more than twice as long as labium, basal half very narrow, and sides parallel, distal half widened and outer upper angle produced in a sharp point, inner margin with a brush of long hairs; *sternum* brown, oval, about half as wide as long, first coxae separated by a diameter, fourth coxae separated by less than a diameter; *abdomen* much shrunk and discolored by age, spinnerets long, dorsal pair widely separated; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, discolored and fragil, I tibia with a ventral fringe of long white hairs, spines, patellae, lateral, 2, III and IV tibiae with dorsal basal spine, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair not opposite, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, those of prolateral row from a raised base, lateral, 2-2, all spines heavy, II pair, the same as I pair, but spines not as large, III and IV metatarsi with a distal whorl of 5 spines, one dorsal; *palpus*, longer than cephalothorax, femur and patella of equal length, femur with a dorsal crest of short hair and two stout spines at the tip with a larger posterior spine, patella narrow at the femoral end, flattened dorsally, with a carina on each lateral margin, the prolateral carina ending in a triangular lobe that projects upward and forward, beneath the lobe a long colorless bristle from a chitinized base, parallel and almost as long as the tibia, tibia two-thirds as long as the patella, flattened dorsally, with a carina on each side, widest about the middle, with a ventral fringe of long white hairs, tibial apophysis triangular, and not as long as the diameter of the joint, cymbium about as long as the tibia, covered with short hairs, bulb confined to the cavity and embolus in a spiral curve at the tip.

Female. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm. long.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* as in the male; *mandibles* brown, vertical, not modified, fang groove short, lower margin with one tooth, fang with a thick base; *labium* as in the male; *maxillae* twice as long as the labium, tips enlarged but not pointed; *abdomen* pale, with a wavering dark marks, heaviest on the posterior half, venter pale, with a dark patch over the posterior spiracle which is covered by a small lobe, (?), spinnerets long, dorsal pair separated by a diameter, showing the

median pair between; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, spines as in the male; *epigynum*, two clear oval spaces beneath the surface, a little more than a line above the fold, separated by a narrow septum, at the posterior portion, a pair of large circular sacs, touching on the median margins, and a smaller pair just anterior and more widely separated, the openings are probably small oval slits just anterior to the smaller pair of sacs.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica. Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0145.

Lectotype ♀ Jamaica. Peckham Coll.

The type vial contains three males and several females, all faded and discolored from age. All three males have the abdomens so shrunk that it is impossible to see if the opening of the posterior spiracle is covered by a lobe as in the female. The above description is from a pair of the co-types that have been selected as lectotypes.

Unfortunately, the original figure of the epigynum, plate II, fig. 2e, is inverted. The two pairs of dark sacs are in the posterior portion, just above the fold.

Genus *HABRONATTUS* F.O.P.-Cambridge 1901

HABRONATTUS CORONATUS (Hentz)

Attus coronatus Hentz, 1846, p. 361, pl. 22, fig. 1; reprint, 1875, p. 64, pl. 9, fig. 1. "♂ Alabama, May-June."

Pellenes banksi Peckham, (?), 1901, p. 12, pl. 3, figs. 7-7a. "♀ Kingston."

Habronattus coecatus F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1901, p. 246, nec Hentz.

Pellenes coronatus, Peckham, 1909, p. 545, pl. 45, figs. 3-3d.

A male collected by Dr. Darlington has recently moulted, and every hair and scale is in place. Compared to the specimens in the collection from the south and west of the United States, the only difference noted is two short lines of white hairs between the posterior lateral and posterior median eyes. As far as known, no mention of these white lines has been made before, but in a smaller specimen in the collection from St. Simon's Island, Georgia, collected April 20, 1930, in the Emerton Coll., there are three lines of white hairs in the same place. The Kingston specimen has the same ornamentation on the third femur and patella, and the same palpus. It is not impossible, that *Pellenes banksi* Peckham, is the female of *H. coronatus* in the penultimate moult. *H. coronatus* has been found in several localities in Cuba.

♂ Jamaica; Kingston, 27-29 August 1934, (Darlington).

HABRONATTUS TRANSLATUS (Peckham)

Pellenes translatus Peckham, 1901, p. 11, figs. 6-6a. "♂ Jamaica; Mandeville, (Cockerell), Peckham Coll.

Pellenes facetus Petrunkevitch, 1930, p. 181, figs. 163, 164. "♀ Porto Rico; Rio Piedras, September 26, 1925."

Both males and females have been found at Havana and Soledad, Cuba, and on Mona Island. Unfortunately, the type is missing, and no specimen from Jamaica has been seen.

Genus HENTZIA Marx 1883

HENTZIA PECKHAMI (Cockerell)

Anoka peckhamii Cockerell, 1893, p. 624. "Jamaica; Kingston."

Anoka moneagua Peckham, 1894, p. 127, pl. 12, figs. 9-9a. "♂ ♀ Jamaica; Moneague."

Male. Length, 4.1 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, with a wide lateral stripe of white hairs, a very narrow pale stripe from the groove to the posterior margin, eyes surrounded by black, cephalothorax rather low and flat, sides rounded, thoracic groove very short in a circular depression slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, a.m.e. separated by more than a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by almost a radius of a.m.e., second row of eyes slightly nearer the first than to the third row, dorsal eyes not on the extreme margin of the carapace, and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* about as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e.; *mandibles* brown, porrect, and slightly divergent, wide at the base and narrowed to the width of the fang at the tip, flat, with a distinct carina on each margin, the retrolateral margin with a fringe of graduated white hairs, fang groove oblique, upper margin with two rather small widely separated teeth, lower margin with one large tooth midway between the two teeth on the opposite margin, fang long and sinuous; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* not quite twice the length of the labium, with the upper outer angle produced in a sharp lobe; *sternum* pale, oval, longer than wide, (5.0 : 3.5), I coxae separated by less than a diameter, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* long and narrow, much wider at the base than at the spinnerets, pale, with vague darker marks, the most conspicuous a narrow transverse bar a little anterior to the spinnerets, venter pale;

legs, 1-4-2-3, I pair dark brown, other pairs pale, I pair enlarged, femur flattened laterally, with a short ventral retrolateral row of hairs near the tip, followed on the patella by similar hairs, spines, from a raised base, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, II pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, followed by 1-1 retrolateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs, patellae, 0, tibiae, ventral, 2 distal; *palpus*, brown, about as long as the cephalothorax, femur bent, patella longer than the tibia, tibial apophysis shorter than the diameter of the joint, cymbium flattened dorsally at the tip, bulb extending onto the tibia, embolus a transverse spine across the tip.

Female. Length, 4.1 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax the same as in the male, except for the pair of dark spots in the eye area, and a little greater width in proportion to the length; *eyes* same as in the male; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., with a fringe of white hairs on the margin; *mandibles* brown, vertical, flat, fang groove transverse, upper margin with two small teeth close together, lower margin with a large plate opposite the teeth on the upper margin, fang rather short; *labium*, dark brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* not twice as long as the labium, tips rounded; *sternum* brown, convex, almost as wide as long, (4.0 : 4.3); *abdomen* pale with reddish-brown markings, a pair of elongate basal spots, followed by two large dark spots, the last meeting the narrow transverse bar, sides with small dark lines, venter pale; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair light brown, tarsi pale, other pairs pale, I pair enlarged, the retrolateral row of spindle-shaped hairs at the tip of the femur and the patella, spines the same as in the male; *palpi* pale with a dark ring at the tip of the femur, patella, and tibia; *epigynum*, characteristic of the genus, with oblique widely separated openings on the anterior portion, followed by a pair of convolute tubes.

♂ ♀ Jamaica; Mandeville, 13 April 1937, (Roys).

♂ Jamaica; Mandeville, March 1934, (Bryant).

♂ Jamaica; (Perkins).

There is evidently variation in the development of the mandibles in the male and the relative position of the large tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove. Where the mandibles are large and elongate, the tooth is much larger and nearer the base than in the specimens with the shorter mandibles.

The female described above probably lacks one moult of maturity, as the group of three stout bristles posterior to the anterior lateral eyes is lacking. These do not develop until the last moult. Although Cockerell does not state the sex in the original description of *Anoka*

peckhami, he evidently had an adult female, as he notes this cluster of three curved bristles posterior to the anterior lateral eyes and the dark rings at the tips of the joints of the palpi.

Genus LYSSOMANES Hentz 1844

LYSSOMANES ANTILLANUS Peckham and Wheeler

Lyssomanes antillanus Peckham and Wheeler, 1888, p. 226, pl. 11, fig. 1.

"♂ San Domingo, Simon Coll."

This species has been found on several islands of the Caribbean. It is common in Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico. Two immature specimens have been seen from Jamaica, which tentively have been placed in this species.

♀ pullus Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, south-west side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington).

pullus Jamaica; Surrey, Bath, 300 feet, 1 April 1937, (Roys).

Genus MAEOTELLA gen. nov.

Cephalothorax high, thoracic groove short and faint; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, second row nearer the dorsal eyes than to the anterior row; *quadrangle* narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* more than a radius of a.m.e. and in the male with a fringe of long iridescent hairs on the margin; *mandibles* small and vertical, not modified, fang groove very short, no teeth on either margin in the male, and one small tooth on the lower margin in the female; *labium* longer than wide; *maxillae* not modified; *abdomen* and the anterior pairs of legs in both sexes, with iridescent scales or hairs; *spinnerets* very long, dorsal pair separated to show the slender median pair, ventral and median pairs the same length; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, anterior tibiae with 2-2-2 ventral spines, no lateral, metatarsi with 2-2-2 ventral spines, no lateral, posterior metatarsi with a distal and median whorl of spines.

Genotype *Protheclina perplexa* Peckham.

The genus *Macotella* is separated from the genus *Saitis* by the very long spinnerets, the three pairs of spines on the anterior metatarsi and the second row of eyes nearer the dorsal eyes than to the anterior row. It is separated from the genus *Oningis* by the spines on the legs and the long spinnerets, and from the genus *Maota* by the position of the second row of eyes and the spines on the legs.

MAEOTELLA PERPLEXA (Peckham)

Prostheclina perplexa Peckham, 1901, p. 12, figs. 8-8d. "♂ ♀ Jamaica; Mandeville."

Male. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.1 mm. long.

Cephalothorax darker about the eyes, a row of brilliant iridescent scales below the lateral eyes and scattered iridescent scales on the ocular area, cephalothorax moderately high, sides slightly rounded, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, a recurved depression posterior to the dorsal eyes containing the short and faint thoracic groove, thoracic slope first gradual and the abrupt; *eyes* seen from the front, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, a.m.e. separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., eyes of the second row nearer the dorsal eyes than to the anterior row, dorsal eyes not on the extreme margin of the carapace and smaller than the a.l.e.; *quadrangle* narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* almost a diameter of a.m.e. with a thin fringe of iridescent hairs on the margin; *mandibles* vertical, brown, basal half with many iridescent hairs and scales, fang groove very short, no teeth on either margin, fang with a very thick base; *labium* pale brown, longer than wide, tip pointed; *maxillae* pale brown, almost twice as long as the labium, tips only slightly enlarged; *sternum* brown, two-thirds as wide as long, convex, I coxae separated by more than a diameter, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, with long white-iridescent hairs at the base and with broken dark chevrons on the posterior half, sides a dull brown, venter with three faint dark stripes, spinnerets very long, about one-quarter as long as the abdomen, the dorsal pair separated by more than a diameter, showing the shorter median pair, ventral pair as long as the median pair and heavier; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, brown, femora darker, anterior pairs with iridescent scales, I pair slightly enlarged, spines, anterior patellae, prolateral, 1, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, III and IV metatarsi with a distal and median whorl of spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, distal and median on prolateral row very long, other spines small and weak, lateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal and median long, II pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, all small, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, much smaller than on I pair, IV metatarsus longer than IV tibia; *palpus*, about as long as the cephalothorax, brown, femur with a large dorsal tuft of long white hairs at the tip, patella slender and almost twice as long as the tibia, cymbium about as long as the patella plus tibia, tibia and cymbium with iridescent hairs, tibial apophysis shorter than the diameter of the joint, bulb confined to the cavity and less than

half the length of the cymbium, tube with an S-shaped curve, embolus a straight black point at the tip of the bulb.

Female. Length, 5.1 mm., ceph. 2.3 mm. long, 1.7 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm. long. 2.0 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax much darker than in the male, ocular area almost black with small scattered iridescent hairs, thoracic groove in a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes* same as in the male; *clypeus* about a radius of a.m.e., with no fringe of iridescent hairs on the margin as in the male; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, fang groove very short, horizontal, lower margin with one small tooth, fang short with a heavy base; *labium* brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* not twice as long as the labium, tips very little enlarged; *sternum* brown, convex, more than two-thirds as wide as long, I coxae separated by more than a diameter, IV coxae separated by less than a diameter; *abdomen* oval, brown, with an indistinct darker pattern, with scattered iridescent scales about the base, venter paler than the dorsum, with a pair of dark lateral stripes and a median dark spot; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, brown, anterior pairs with scattered iridescent scales, femora darker, spines, anterior patellae with a prolateral spine, posterior patellae with a retrolateral spine, all spines very small, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, I pair, not enlarged, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, longer than in the male, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, II pair, spines as on the I pair, III and IV metatarsi with a distal and median whorl of spines, IV metatarsus longer than IV tibia; *epigynum*, area wider than long, two round sacs beneath the surface, separated by less than a radius, with a small dark spot near the anterior margin and a second spot above.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica; Mandeville, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B. 0151.

Lectotype ♀ Jamaica; Mandeville, Peckham Coll.

Paratypes ♂ ♀ Jamaica; Mandeville, Peckham Coll.

A male and a female were selected from the type vial and designated lectotypes, and the above description is based on them. Several important characters have been noted that the Peckhams did not mention, and which Emerton did not show in the figures. There is a short thoracic groove in both sexes. The mandibles have a very short fang groove, with one tooth on the lower margin in the female but none in the male. The maxillae are not enlarged or modified, the anterior metatarsi have three pairs of ventral spines and the posterior metatarsi have two whorls of spines. The spinnerets are unusually long and the dorsal pair are separated to show the median pair. The ventral pair is the same length as the median pair but heavier. The genus *Macota* was based by Simon on a species from Brazil, that has

the second row of eyes midway between the first and third rows. In this genus the maxillae have a small hook on the upper angle and the third metatarsus is longer than the fourth.

Genus *MENEMERUS* Simon 1864

MENEMERUS BIVITTATUS (Dufour)

Salticus bivittatus Dufour, 1831, p. 369, pl. 11, fig. 5. "♀ Hispaniola."

A cosmotropical species that is common in all parts of the world. It was reported by the Peckhams in 1901 from Port Antonio.

♂ Jamaica; Kingston, 1909, (Barbour).

♀ Jamaica; Kingston, 27-29 August 1934, (Darlington).

♂ Jamaica; Surrey, Bath, 300 feet, 1 April 1937, (Roys).

Genus *METAPHIDIPPUS* F.O.P.-Cambridge 1901

METAPHIDIPPUS PRUDENS (Peckham)

Dendryphantès prudens Peckham, 1901, p. 15, figs. 13-13b. "2♂ 1♀ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll."

Male. Length, 3.5 mm., ceph. 1.7 mm. long, 1.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long.

Cephalothorax brown, with broad lateral stripes of white scales that do not meet posteriorly, ocular area paler, but the oblique stripes of white hairs figured by Emerton from the dorsal to the anterior central eyes have now disappeared, cephalic portion high, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short and faint on the slope posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by the upper margins, a.m.e. large, almost touching, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by less than a radius of a.l.e., second row of eyes nearer the first than the third row, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin of the carapace, subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and retreating; *mandibles* brown, vertical, and small, fang groove horizontal, lower margin with one tooth; *labium* dark brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* more than twice as long as the labium, outer upper angle produced in a long lobe; *sternum* dark brown, oval; *abdomen* oval, now so faded that all traces of a pattern have disappeared; *legs*, much broken and faded, so that all coloring has disappeared, a few white

scales remain in I tibia, I pair enlarged, spines, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral row confined to the distal third, retrolateral row on the distal two-thirds, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, posterior pairs spineless; *palpus* not as long as the cephalothorax, brown, with a few white scales on the femur, femur slightly bent, tibia shorter than the patella, tibial apophysis not as long as the diameter of the joint and the tip turned downward, bulb extending beyond the cavity and covering the tibia, projecting on the side opposite the tibial apophysis into a distinct lobe, embolus at the tip of the bulb, broad and flat, with the outer angles of the tip chitinized in points. (Emertons figures of the palpus are good.)

Female. Length, 4.1 mm., ceph. 1.7 mm. long, 1.1 mm. wide, abd. 2.1 mm. long.

Cephalothorax brown, with a thin covering of white hairs, no broad lateral stripe as in the male, cephalic portion very high, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short and faint in a slight depression posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes* as in the male; *maxillae* not produced in a lobe on the upper outer angle; *abdomen* too faded to trace any pattern; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, faded and brittle; *epigynum* with a very deep narrow notch at the posterior margin, with an oval clear sac each side, in the anterior portion a pair of widely separated oblique openings with two sacs between, beneath the surface.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B. 0155

Lectotype ♀ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll.

Co-type ♂ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll.

The specimens are faded and brittle, so that the color pattern has disappeared. The male type is in fragments. The species has been found in Cuba and Hispaniola.

Genus PARADECTA gen. nov.

Cephalothorax, *eyes*, and *mandibles* as in *Compsodecta*; *maxillae* some times with no scopula, distal half almost circular in outline, and elevated in a cone, often ending in a chitinized point or hook; *sternum* about three-quarters as wide as long; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, the prolateral row of spines long and from a raised base, all spines longer than the diameter of the joint; *palpus*, long and slender, patella longer than the tibia, both joints flattened dorsally, cymbium about as long as the tibia, bulb confined to the cavity and the embolus a spiral curve at the tip.

Genotype *Paradecta festiva* spec. nov.

The genus *Paradecta* is separated from *Compsodecta* Simon, by the lack of a scopula on the maxillae, the distal half of the maxillae almost circular in outline and elevated in a cone, and the much wider sternum.

PARADECTA DARLINGTONI spec. nov.

Figures 16, 20, 21

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm. long.

Cephalothorax light yellow, paler in the ocular area, eyes surrounded by heavy black rings, a thin covering of fine dark hairs over the entire carapace, a row of orange-red hairs above the anterior eye row, cephalic portion high and level, sides vertical and parallel, slightly wider posterior to the dorsal eyes, a procurved depression posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic portion slopes rapidly from just behind the eyes to the poster or margin, thoracic groove short and faint in the depression posterior to the eyes; posterior margin less than half that of the anterior margin; *eyes*, anterior row slightly recurved by the upper margins, cover the anterior margin, eyes equidistant, separated by less than a radius of a.m.e., a.m.e. very large, a.l.e. little more than a radius of a.m.e., eyes of the second row midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin of the carapace, slightly larger than a.l.e. and on a low tubercle; *quadrangle* about the same width in front as behind; *clypeus* retreating, below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., with a marginal fringe of white hairs; *mandibles* brown, vertical, granulate, outer margin with a distinct carina, basal half strongly convex on the outer margin and produced in a slight swelling midway between the base and the fang, a sharp tooth directed forward at the lower outer angle above the base of the fang, fang groove slightly oblique, rather short, upper margin with two small teeth near the median margin, lower margin with one large tooth, fang short with a thick base; *labium* pale brown, about twice as long as wide, tip re-bordered; *maxillae* one and a half times as long as the labium, basal half narrow and arched from the plane, distal half almost circular, no scopula, with posterior margin heavily chitinized; *sternum* pale brown, oval, fully twice as long as wide, convex, I pair of coxae separated by less than a diameter, IV pair of coxae contiguous; *abdomen* covered with short hairs, a wide median pale stripe with irregular dark stripes each side, venter pale with a wide median dark stripe, posterior spiracle a short transverse slit anterior to the spinnerets with chitinized margins and thinly covered with short dark hairs; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, pale brown, with faint darker rings on all joints, I pair slightly enlarged, spines,

I pair, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, opposite and third pair basal, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, ventral spines much heavier than tibial spines, posterior pairs spiny, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus with a distal whorl of 5 spines, 1 dorsal; *palpus* brown, longer than cephalothorax, femur with a stout median dorsal spine at the tip, patella a little longer than the femur but appearing much longer as it is slender, flattened dorsally and ventrally, with a median dorsal carina, ending in a long trichobothria (?), arising from a very small tubercle, tibia two-thirds as long as the patella, with a dorsal carina, and two ventral processes near the tip and a sharp tibial apophysis not as long as the diameter of the joint, a prolateral scant fringe of long white hairs, cymbium not quite as long as the tibia, bulb convex and confined to the cavity, quite small, embolus a spiral curve at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, south-west side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 18 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0160.

PARADECTA FESTIVA spec. nov.

Figures 17, 19, 22, 23

Male. Length, 5.4 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.7 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, shining, with a short median pale stripe from the line of the posterior eyes, not reaching the posterior margin, cephalic portion high, sides almost parallel, a faint recurved depression between the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short between the posterior eyes; *eyes* surrounded by black, anterior row slightly recurved by the upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. large, separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., second row about midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin of the carapace and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* plainly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. about a radius of a.m.e. with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, about twice as long as wide, retrolateral margin with a chitinized keel, widest very near the base and ending in a sharp tooth above the base of the fang, on the prolateral margin and about opposite, a smaller tooth, front area with a median elevated ridge most distinct near the base, striated, fang groove slightly oblique, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with one tooth; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae*, basal half brown, narrow, distal half pale, and almost circular, lower angle protruding in a cone with a chitinized tip,

best seen in a lateral view; *sternum*, with a pale center, three-quarters as wide as long, convex; *abdomen* oval, with a median pale stripe, narrow at the base and gradually widening to twice the width on the posterior half, with vague dark cross bars, venter pale, with a median darker stripe, spinnerets, dorsal pair separated, ventral pair touching; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, not varying much in length, I pair enlarged, patellae, tibiae and metatarsi with dark rings, more distinct on the posterior pairs, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, spines of the prolateral row long and from a raised base, all spines longer than the diameter of the joint, II pair, same as I pair but smaller, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus, with two whorls of spines; *palpus*, as long as the cephalothorax, brown, femur, tip truncate with two parallel spines and a slightly larger posterior spine, patella a little shorter than the femur, (5 : 6), flattened dorsally with lateral carinas, wider at the tibial end with a long trichobothria at the tip, tibia flattened dorsally with a prolateral carina, and two ventral lobes near the tip, a scant ventral fringe of long white hairs, tibial apophysis long and slender, almost as long as the diameter of the joint, pressed close to the cymbium, cymbium about as long as the tibia, bulb confined to the cavity, embolus a spiral curve at the tip.

Female. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.7 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax pale brown, paler than in the male and the dark rings about the eyes wider; *eyes* same as in the male; *clypeus* below a.m.e. about a radius of a.m.e., covered with white hairs; *mandibles*, pale, vertical, not modified, fang groove oblique, short, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with one tooth; *labium* same as in the male; *maxillae* pale, distal half not enlarged; *sternum* same as in the male; *abdomen* pale, sides with reddish-brown hairs, but no indication of the pattern found in the male, venter pale, dorsal spinnerets separated to show the median pair, ventral pair touching; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, varying little in length, pale with faint indications of the dark rings, spines same as in the male; *epigynum*, area about as wide as long, a narrow median septum divides the area into two depressed areas in the anterior half, below are large dark sacs beneath the surface; the openings are probably small circular spaces on the outer margins of the anterior ovals.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, southwest side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0162.

Allotype ♀ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, southwest side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington).

PARADECTA GRATIOSA spec. nov.

Figures 24, 28, 29

Male. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm. long, 1.3 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, ocular area almost black, a narrow marginal pale stripe on the posterior half, and a narrow median pale band of iridescent scales covers the posterior half of the ocular area, cephalic portion very high, sloping gradually to the posterior margin, sides almost parallel, a narrow recurved depression between the dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short and faint posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row straight by the upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. large, separated by less than a radius, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. more than a radius of a.m.e., no scales or hairs; *mandibles* dark brown, about two-thirds as wide as long, basal half slightly convex and roughened with a slight swelling on the exterior margin about the middle, distal half almost flat, with a long sharp tooth or cusp a little above the base of the fang and at right angles to the plane of the mandible, and a much smaller tooth opposite near the median margin, fang groove almost horizontal, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with one sharp tooth, fang long; *labium* pale, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* almost twice as long as the labium, basal half brown, arched from the plane, distal half pale, slightly widened and the lower outer angle prolonged in a large elevated lobe, no scopula; *sternum* pale, as wide as long, convex, IV coxae separated by about a radius; *abdomen*, basal half dark with three pale stripes, distal half with a large dark spot followed by two dark bars near the tip, venter pale, with scattered dark spots, the largest over the opening of the posterior spiracle, spinnerets, dorsal pair separated showing the slender median pair between, ventral pair stouter and touching; anal tubercle very distinct; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, differing little in length, first pair heaviest, and darker, posterior pairs distinctly ringed, all tarsi pale, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, the second from the distal end, smaller and slightly out of line, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, all spines less than the diameter of the joint and slender, II pair, spines the same as the I pair, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus with two whorls of spines; *palpus* as long as the cephalothorax, pale, patella not flattened dorsally, with a long trichobothria at the tip, tibia slightly longer than the patella, and flattened dorsally and depressed ventrally, with a prolateral tuft of iridescent long white hairs near the

tip, tibial apophysis pale, triangular, cymbium not as long as the tibia, bulb confined to the cavity, embolus a short spiral curve at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0161.

Paratypes 3 ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington).

Paradecta gratiosa has several characters that do not agree very well with the diagnosis of the genus. The mandibles have no tooth on the external margin, the clypeus is wider than in other species of the genus, and the spines of the legs are much smaller, with an additional pair of ventral spines on the anterior tibiae. The relative length of the joints of the palpus also differs. The patella is shorter than the tibia, and is not flattened dorsally, but the palpal organ is the same as in the other species of the genus.

The paratypes are larger than the type, (7.0 mm.), but otherwise the same. The posterior spiracle in some specimens is distinct, as a straight slit with chitinized margins, about one-third the width of the abdomen.

PARADECTA VALIDA spec. nov.

Figures 25, 26, 27

Male. Length, 6.00 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.5 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax a bright brown, eyes heavily ringed with black, a narrow median stripe covered with white scales includes the thoracic groove but does not reach the posterior margin, cephalic portion high, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic portion slopes gradually from the groove to the posterior margin, sides rounded, thoracic groove in a recurved depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row slightly recurved by the upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very large, separated by a little more than a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., eyes of the second row midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on the extreme margin of the carapace, slightly raised and a little larger than the a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* vertical, dark brown, each mandible about twice as long as wide, a distinct carina on each margin, the tooth or swelling on the retrolateral margin one-third nearer the base than to the fang groove, and small, mandibles slightly depressed and transversely striate, the retrolateral carina ending in quite a large tooth which projects forward at the base of the fang, prolateral carina ending before the fang groove and followed by a sharp tooth, fang

with a heavy base, groove short and horizontal, upper margin with two teeth, lower margin with one sharp tooth; *labium* brown, longer than wide, with a rebordered tip; *maxillae* nearly twice as long as the labium, basal portion narrow, sides parallel, distal portion pale, circular, with a scant scopula, and elevated in a cone ending in an incurved hook, all outside the plane of the labium and the maxillae; *sternum* pale, oval, three-quarters as wide as long, convex, with no hairs; *abdomen* oval, with few hairs and no scales, a pale median stripe, constricted posterior to the middle, bordered with a dark stripe of equal width, widened posterior to the middle, posterior portion of the pale stripe with scattered dark dots and vague chevrons, venter with a dark median stripe, darker over the posterior spiracle, which is a straight slit with chitinized margins; the dorsal pair of spinnerets separated by a diameter, showing the pale median pair, ventral pair contiguous; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, varying little in length, brown, with distal joints darker, first pair, femur enlarged, with a ventral chitinized lobe one-third nearer the distal end, with area slightly concave, patella flattened dorsally, spines, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral row spines from a raised base and the basal pair very long, lateral, 2-2, the fourth pair of legs has been renewed recently, but on a paratype, the fourth metatarsus has a distal whorl of 5 spines, 1 dorsal; *palpus*, brown, longer than the cephalothorax, femur and patella subequal, femur bent and the tip truncate, bearing two heavy spines from a raised base and a longer posterior spine, patella flattened dorsally with a prolateral carina, sides only slightly rounded, tibia little over half as long as the patella, with a prolateral carina, thickened ventrally at the distal end with a blunt lobe, tibial apophysis a short triangular spur, less than the diameter of the joint and pressed close to the cymbium, cymbium relatively small, not as long as the tibia, bulb confined to the cavity, embolus a small spiral curve at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0163.

Paratype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington).

Genus PARASAITIS gen. nov.

Cephalic portion very high, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove short and faint; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. large and almost touching, a.l.e. about half a diameter of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes on the extreme

margin of the carapace and subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *mandibles* vertical, not modified, fang groove short with no teeth on either margin of the male; *labium* longer than wide; *maxillae* with a small point on the upper outer margin; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, first femur enlarged, spines, I pair, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral or dorsal, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, no lateral, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus, with two whorls of four spines; *palpus* as long as the cephalothorax, patella and tibia flattened dorsally, tibia not as long as the patella, bulb extending onto the tibia, embolus a coil at the tip.

Genotype *Parasaitis femoralis* spec. nov.

The genus *Parasaitis* differs from the genus *Saitis* Simon in having no teeth on either margin of the fang groove, the labium longer than wide, the fourth pair of legs longer than the third pair, the femur of the first pair distinctly enlarged on the ventral side, the patella and tibia of the palpus flattened dorsally, and the bulb confined to the cavity.

PARASAITIS FEMORALIS spec. nov.

Figures, 30, 31, 32

Male. Length, 3.5 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 1.8 mm. long.

Cephalothorax dark brown, paler in the ocular area, with a median pale stripe from the dorsal eyes ending abruptly a short distance from the posterior margin, a narrow marginal stripe of white hairs on the posterior third, a few white hairs between the lateral eyes and scattered golden scales on the ocular area, cephalic portion very high, thoracic sloping gradually on the anterior half and then abruptly to the posterior margin, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove short and faint, slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes* cover two-thirds the carapace, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. almost touching, a.l.e. about one-half the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by fully twice the space between a.m.e., a few long bristles between a.m.e. and between a.m.e. and a.l.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, third row on the extreme margin of the carapace and eyes subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind; *clypeus* below a.m.e. about a radius of a.m.e., dark brown with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, tip cream-colored, no hairs or scales, not modified, fang groove horizontal, very short with no teeth on either margin; *labium* dark brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* almost twice as long as the labium, basal half very narrow, tip widened and developed in a small point; *sternum* pale, oval, two-thirds as wide as long, I coxae separated

by more than a diameter, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, with a pale median stripe slightly wider on the distal half, with small paired dark dots, a narrow lateral pale stripe on basal half, venter almost covered by a dark triangle, small dark dots on the pale lateral areas, posterior spiracle covered with a short chitinized straight line, spinnerets, dorsal pair of two joints, basal joint long, separated by fully three diameters, showing the median pair, not quite as long as the dorsal pair, ventral pair almost touching; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, all tarsi pale, I and II femora dark, III and IV femora pale, I pair, femur enlarged by a ventral prolateral thickened ridge, so that the joint is much thickened in the dorsal ventral diameter, patella pale, tibia darker at the tip, metatarsus with a dark basal and distal bands, spines, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair three-quarters the length of the joint, II pair, femur dark but not modified, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus with 2 whorls of 4 spines, IV patella and tibia longer than corresponding joints of the III pair; *palpus* as long as the cephalothorax patella two-thirds as long as the femur, flattened dorsally, widest in the middle with a ventral fringe of long white hairs, tibia about two-thirds as long as the patella, flattened dorsally, cymbium about as long as the tibia, bulb short, not prolonged onto the tibia, embolus at the distal end, forms almost a complete circle with the tip at the end of the cymbium.

Female. Length, 4.0 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax dark brown, shining, a median pale stripe from the dorsal eyes to the posterior margin, and a pale lateral stripe above the margin from the clypeus to the posterior margin, cephalic portion high, sloping gradually from the dorsal eyes to the posterior margin, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove short and faint, slightly posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes* as in the male; *clypeus* pale, with a few white scales about the a.m.e., less than a radius of a.m.e., with a pair of long bristles below and between the a.m.e. directed upward; *mandibles* vertical, basal half dark brown, fang groove horizontal, upper margin with 2 small teeth, lower margin with one large tooth, fang with a heavy base; *labium* pale, longer than wide; *maxillae* pale, basal half very narrow, tips not modified; *sternum* dark, with a median pale stripe, wide at the anterior end and narrower at the tip, two-thirds as wide as long, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* dark, with a narrow median pale stripe on the basal half and three dark chevrons at the tip, venter pale with dark spots, the largest over the posterior spiracle, which is covered by a chitinous lobe; spinnerets, dorsal spinnerets separated to show the median pair, ventral pair the same length,

separated by about half a diameter, pale with a lateral dark stripe and a dark spot at the base; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, pale with dark rings, femora and tibiae with three dark rings most distinct on the dorsal side, I femur thickened but not modified, spines as in the male, but the basal pair on the first metatarsus not as long, two whorls of 4 spines on the fourth metatarsus, palpus pale, with dark rings at the base of the femur, patella, and tibia; *epigynum*, area slightly wider than long, a pair of clear oval depressions, separated by a narrow septum, each containing an oblique clear oval with a small dark spot at the posterior margin, and a pair of circular openings at the anterior margin separated by about a diameter.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, southwest side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0164.

Allotype ♀ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, southwest side, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 August 1934, (Darlington).

The male and female differ in the teeth of the fang groove of the mandible, but the abdominal markings and the spines on the legs are the same.

Genus *SAITIDOPS* Simon 1901

SAITIDOPS ALBOPATELLA spec. nov.

Figures 33, 34

Male. Length, 3.0 mm., ceph. 1.5 mm. long, 0.9 mm. wide, abd. 1.5 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax black and shining, a few scattered white hairs on the ocular area, and a wide lateral band of white hairs, cephalothorax fairly high, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove in a circular depression posterior to the dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved so that a straight line touching the upper margins of a.m.e. would pass through the center of a.l.e., a.m.e. large and touching, a.l.e. about a radius or less of a.m.e. and separated from them by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer the first row of eyes than to the third, dorsal eyes smaller than a.l.e. and not on the extreme margin of the carapace; *quadrangle* plainly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., with scattered white hairs and a scant fringe of long white hairs on the margin; *mandibles* dark, vertical, with many long iridescent hairs, fang groove very short, with no teeth on either margin, fang short with a heavy base; *labium* dark, longer than wide; *maxillae* almost twice as long as the labium, distal half pale,

tips not modified; *sternum* dark, convex, shining, oval, nearly as wide as long, (3.5 : 4.0), first coxae dark, separated by more than a diameter, other coxae pale, fourth coxae almost touching; *abdomen* dark, oval, with scattered short iridescent hairs, on posterior half four pairs of short bars and a pair of pale curved lateral bars which join a white spot above the spinnerets, venter pale, spinnerets white, dorsal pair white, rather long, separated to show the median pair which form a straight line with the dorsal pair and are about as long as the dorsal pair, ventral pair dark, stout and shorter than the other two pairs; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, I pair, heaviest, dark, with many dark hairs, other pairs with a wide pale basal band, less strongly marked on the II pair, tarsi pale and short, tibiae with two pale bands, spines, I pair, patella, 0, tibia, 0, metatarsus, prolateral, 1 at base, posterior pairs with long spines on tibiae; palpus not as long as cephalothorax, patella and tibia pale, with lateral crests on tibia of long iridescent hairs, so that the joint appears much wider, cymbium a little darker, patella twice as long as the tibia, tibial apophysis a sharp dark spine about as long as the diameter of the joint, bulb extending onto the tibia in a small pointed lobe, embolus a short straight spine at the tip.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Maine Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington). M.C.Z. No. B.0165.

Paratype ♂ Jamaica; Blue Mountains, Main Range, 5,000-7,000 feet, 17-19 August 1934, (Darlington).

The position of the genus is uncertain. It was based by Simon on a small male found at Valencia, Venezuela and placed by him (*Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, 1903, 2:669) in the *AElurillae* near *Habrocestum*. Most of the genera in this group are from the Old World. Petrunkevitch in 1928, placed both *Habrocestum* and *Saitidops* in the *Pelleninae*.

The genus was described as having the anterior row of eyes straight, the a.m.e. large and touching, and the quadrangle narrower behind than in front, the fang groove short, with no teeth on either margin, and the first tibia with no spines. The genotype, *S. clathratus* Simon, is described as 3.0 mm. long, dark and shining, with large iridescent scales. The palpus has the patella longer than the tibia, and both joints are covered with long white hairs.

This is another example of the close relationship of the fauna of the northern part of South America and the mountains of the islands of the Caribbean.

Genus *SILOCA* Simon 1901*SILOCA* (?) *VIARIA* (Peckham)

Prostheclina viaria Peckham, 1901, p. 14, figs. 11-11b. "2♂ [Jamaica]; Moneague."

Male. Length, 2.8 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide, abd. 1.1 mm. long, 0.6 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax brown, with a few iridescent hairs, quite high, sides vertical, highest at the dorsal eyes, slopes gradually half way to the posterior margin and then falls rapidly, thoracic groove short in a circular depression; *eyes* cover the anterior margin, anterior row slightly recurved by the upper margins, a.m.e. very large and almost touching. a.l.e. slightly less than a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by a line, second row of eyes about midway between the first and third rows, dorsal eyes on the extreme margin of the carapace, and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. about half a radius of a.m.e., with a narrow band of white hairs on the margin; *mandibles* brown, narrow and vertical, with a distinct U-shaped carina on the distal half, fang groove horizontal, upper margin with 2 (?) teeth, lower margin with one strong tooth; *labium* brown, as wide as long; *maxillae* about twice as long as the labium, tips only slightly widened, basal half distinctly bowed outward; *sternum* pale brown, two-thirds as wide as long, convex, fourth coxae almost touching; *abdomen* brown, faintly mottled, a pale gray chevron on the posterior half, venter brown with the distal half paler, spinnerets, dorsal pair separated showing the median pair; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, varying little in length, all tarsi short, femora of anterior pairs slightly enlarged, I pair, all joints but tarsus brown, II, III and IV pairs, all joints with alternate dark and pale bands, spines, I pair, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair almost as long as the joint, lateral, 2, posterior metatarsi with 2 whorls of spines; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, brown, femur with a dorsal crest of white hairs on distal half, patella slightly longer than the tibia, tibia little longer than the diameter. tibial apophysis slender, pressed close to the cymbium, not as long as the diameter of the joint, bulb globose, confined to the cavity, tube with an S-shaped curve and embolus at the tip in a spiral curve.

Lectotype ♂ Jamaica; Moneague, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0153.

Co-type ♂ Jamaica; Moneague, Peckham Coll.

The two males from Moneague are broken and discolored by age, but the palpi remain and several of the legs.

The generic position of *Prostheclina viaria* Peckham is uncertain. The genus *Prostheclina* was based by Keyserling on several species from Australia and later synonymized by Simon with *Saitis*. The species *viaria* does not belong in the genus *Saitis*, as the third pair of legs is not the longest, there are lateral spines on the anterior tibiae, and in the palpus the embolus is a spiral curve rather than straight.

It does not belong to the genus *Oningis* Simon, as the posterior pairs of legs are distinctly spined. Neither can it be placed in the genus *Stoides* Simon, based on the species *Prostheclina pygmaea* Peckham from St. Vincent, as in that species, the upper margin of the fang groove has no teeth, and the anterior row of eyes is described as turned downward, so that they can not be seen from the dorsal side.

It agrees quite well with the genus *Siloca* Simon, 1901, based on the species *sanguiniceps* Simon from Brazil, except that the latter has a bifid tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove, but it does agree with the number of spines on the legs, with the very long basal pair on the anterior metatarsi and with the whorls on the posterior metatarsi.

The U-shaped carina on the mandibles may be only specific, not generic. Neither the Peckhams or Emerton noticed it.

Genus THIODINA Simon 1900

Thiodina Simon, 1900, p. 392, genotype *Attus elegans* Nicolet.

Nilacantha Simon, 1901, p. 459, genotype, *Nilacantha cockerelli* Peckham, ♂ ♀

Nilakantha Peckham, 1901, June, p. 8, genotype *Nilakantha cockerelli* Peckham, ♂ ♀

Colonus F.O.P.-Cambridge, 1901, June, p. 246, genotype *Attus puerpera* Hentz, ♂ ♀

The generic position of *Thiodina* is confusing, as the number of teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove varies according to the sex and species. The genotype, *Attus elegans* Nicolet, from Peru is unknown to me. Simon states in the original description of the genus, that the upper margin of the fang groove has four contiguous teeth and that the number of teeth on the lower margin varies according to the species. In *Thiodina puerpera* (Hentz), this species in both sexes, may have a compound or a single tooth on the lower margin, and in some species there are several teeth on this margin, so that this genus could be placed in any of the three major divisions of the family as divided by Simon in the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*.

The Peckhams' description of the genus *Nilakantha* is vague, and it is separated from the genus *Thiodina* by the smaller size, and the greater difference in the size of the eyes of the anterior row. No

mention is made of the ventral bulbous spines on the anterior tibiae. Simon separates the two genera, *Thiodina* and *Nilacantha*, by the lack of the anterior pair of ventral spines on the second tibia, and the three whorls of spines on the fourth metatarsus. The number of tibial spines is rather a weak character on which to base a genus, where all the spines are short and weak, and both *Thiodina* and *Nilacantha* have two complete and an incomplete whorl of spines on the fourth metatarsus. Apparently, neither Simon nor Peckham noticed the two pairs of ventral bulbous hairs on the anterior tibiae. These are present on both the first and second tibiae and are very slender.

F.O.P.-Cambridge, in June 1901, page 287, of the Biol. Centrali-Americana, described *Attus puerpera* Hentz, and erected the genus *Colonus* for it. This is a typical species of *Thiodina*, so that *Colonus* falls into synonymy. He also described another species *Colonus crucifer*, based on a female from Panama. The description is very brief, but it agrees perfectly with *Nilacantha cockerelli* Peck., from Jamaica, in size, color, and the teeth on the fang groove. Cambridge also calls attention to the bulbous hairs on the anterior tibiae. The figure of the epigynum has the black median spot with a pair of small oval openings, followed by a broad transverse ridge, so it is not impossible that *Colonus crucifer* Cambr. and *Nilacantha cockerelli* Peck., are the same. Unfortunately both were published in June 1901.

THIODINA COCKERELLI (Peckham)

Figure 18

Nilakantha cockerelli Peckham, 1901, p. 8, figs. 1-1f. "♂ 3 ♀ Jamaica; Moneague and Kingston."

Cephalothorax pale brown with four dark spots on the ocular area, separated by a bright yellow cross, three parallel lateral stripes of white hairs below the lateral eyes, not marginal, a faint broad band of white hairs posterior to the dorsal eyes, entire carapace with scattered short dark hairs, cephalic portion high, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, thoracic portion falls sharply with the groove at the anterior end, well behind the dorsal eyes; *eyes* seen from above, in four rows, the anterior row strongly recurved, seen from in front, the upper margins form a straight line, a.m.e. very large, separated by more than a line, and almost cover the anterior margin, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about a diameter of a.l.e., eyes of the second row nearer the first than the third row, and on the same dark spot as the a.l.e., dorsal eyes not on the margin of the carapace, slightly larger than the a.l.e.; *quadrangle* longer than wide;

clypeus below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., vertical, and covered with white hairs; *mandibles* brown, vertical, fang groove oblique, upper margin of the groove with one tooth, lower margin with one tooth; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* about twice as long as the labium, inclined, so that the tips almost touch; *sternum* pale brown, oval, about twice as long as wide, I coxae separated by little more than a diameter, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* pale, with a vague median dark branched stripe, sides pale, entire dorsum with scattered dark spots, venter almost covered by a broad dark stripe, opening of the posterior spiracle directly in front of the spinnerets; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, not hairy, I pair enlarged, anterior pairs dark, posterior pairs pale, all spines on anterior legs small, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, p. 1-1, r.1, basal, 2-2 bulbous hairs, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV tibiae with a dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus, with two complete whorls of spines, and one incomplete whorl; *palpus* not as long as the cephalothorax, basal joints white, patella and tibia about as long as the diameter of the joint, terminal joint dark, large, tibial apophysis branched as in *Thiodina*, bulb extends onto the tibia, embolus a long straight spine in a groove that reaches the tip.

Female. Length, 4.6 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax same as in the male, even to the narrow parallel lateral stripes below the lateral eyes; *eyes* same as in the male; *quadrangle* and *clypeus* same as in the male; *mandibles* too fragile to move; *abdomen* very much faded on the dorsum, with faint dark spots in diagonal rows, venter pale with faint dark spots, spinnerets, dorsal pair long, widely separated to show the slender median pair, ventral pair as long as the dorsal pair and touching; *legs*, much broken; *epigynum* area much wider than long, at the anterior end a median black spot with two small oval clear spots, followed by a rounded transverse ridge which extends the width of the area, on this a pair of widely separated clear spots and between the fold and the ridge another pair of widely separated openings.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0144.

Allotype ♀ Jamaica; Kingston, Peckham Coll.

♂ Jamaica; Kingston, 27-30 August 1934, (Darlington).

The Peckhams proposed the genus *Nilakantha* for this species. The types, which are now before me, are brittle and faded from age, but a few characters have been noted that were not observed by the authors or by Simon. The band of yellow hairs on the sides of the cephalothorax of the male, as noted by the Peckhams, is actually three narrow parallel lines of white hairs. These are below the lateral eyes.

Also the two pairs of ventral bulbous hairs on the anterior tibiae are distinct, although very slender, but were not seen by them.

The Peckhams state that they had a male and three females from Kingston and Moneague, but the type vial, which is marked Kingston has only a male and a female and two very immature specimens. It is possible that the Peckhams sent a female to Simon that did not belong to the genus.

Genus WALLABA Mello-Leitao 1940

WALLABA ALBOPALPIS (Peckham)

Cybele albopalpis Peckham, 1901, p. 12, figs. 3-3b.

Compsodecta albopalpis, Simon, 1901, p. 677.

Compsodecta albopalpis, Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 613.

Male. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm. long.

Cephalothorax a dark brown, shining, no iridescent scales, a narrow pale stripe from the groove to near the posterior margin, cephalic portion very high, on the same plane to the thoracic groove, where it slopes gradually in a convex curve to the margin, sides vertical, widest posterior to the dorsal eyes, anterior margin fully twice as wide as the posterior, thoracic groove short in a semi-circular depression between the dorsal eyes; *eyes* seen from in front, anterior row strongly recurved, so that a straight line that would touch the upper margins of a.m.e. would cut the middle of a.l.e., a.m.e. very large, separated by a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes about midway between the first and third rows, p.l.e. subequal with a.l.e., and on the extreme margin of the carapace; quadrangle plainly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. very narrow, little more than the space between a.m.e., no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, flat, rather weak, upper margin with two small teeth, lower margin with a fissident tooth or plate; *labium* dark brown, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* not twice as long as the labium, sides parallel, and tips only slightly widened; *sternum* pale, oval, two-thirds as wide as long, convex, shining, I coxae separated by more than a diameter, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* pale, with vague dark marks, a pair of parallel stripes on the anterior half, with dark dots in the area between, posterior half with indistinct dark chevrons, sides dark, venter about covered by a dark spot; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, I pair slightly enlarged, femur dark, other joints pale, tibia and metatarsus with a thin fringe of long

white hairs, spines, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, II, III, and IV pairs, pale, II pair, spines same as on I pair but smaller, posterior pairs with dorsal basal spine on tibiae; *palpus*, about as long as the cephalothorax, brown, femur with a dorsal tuft of white hairs at the tip, patella and tibia subequal, a thin crest of white hairs on the patella and tibia, tibial apophysis longer than the diameter of the joint, cymbium longer than tibia, bulb confined to the basal two-thirds of the cymbium, does not extend onto the tibia, with an S-shaped tube, embolus at the tip in almost a complete spiral.

Holotype ♂ Jamaica; Peckham Coll. M.C.Z. No. B.0146.

The generic position of this species is very uncertain. Simon in 1903, proposed the genus *Compsodecta* for the two species, *grisea* and *albopalpis* from Jamaica, described by the Peckhams, with the former species the genotype, as Peckham had evidently sent him a specimen of it. The species *albopalpis* has several characters that preclude it from *Compsodecta*, a fissident tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove, no hook or modification of the mandibles, four pairs of ventral spines on the anterior tibiae and three pairs of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi.

The genus *Wallaba* was erected in 1940 by Mello-Leitao for a single species from British Guiana. Both the generic and specific descriptions are meagre, but the genus has three pairs of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi, a very unusual character in the *Salticidae*.

So far, the species is known only from the holotype. This is faded and broken, and missing one palpus. Mr. Emerton's figures are excellent, and the Peckham remarks are accurate but several characters were not considered of enough importance to be noted.

Genus *ZYGOBALLUS* Peckham 1885

ZYGOBALLUS SUAVIS Peckham

Zygoballus suavis Peckham, 1895, p. 173, pl. 16, fig. 6-6d. "♂ ♀ Jamaica; Mandeville, Moneague, and Kingston."

Male. Length, 3.2 mm., ceph. 1.7 mm. long, 1.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long, 0.6 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area paler with a pair of dark spots about the middle, scattered short iridescent scales, and a large spot of white scales on the thoracic slope, scattered white scales below a.l.e., cephalic portion very high, widest at the dorsal eyes, sides almost

vertical, thoracic groove faint, thoracic slope slightly concave and half covered by the abdomen; *eyes* cover fully one half of the carapace, anterior row strongly recurved, so that a straight line touching the upper margins of a.m.e. would touch the lower margins of a.l.e., eyes equidistant, a.m.e. large, separated by about half a radius, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., eyes of the second row very small, much nearer to the first than to the third row, dorsal eyes on low tubercles and on the extreme margin of the carapace, larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* much wider behind than in front; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e., with scattered white scales; *mandibles* dark brown, with scattered white scales, long, divergent, inner margins excavate, narrowed to the width of the fang at the tip, with a small cusp above the base of the fang and a long slender tooth on the inner margin, parallel to the tooth on the opposite mandible, best seen from the front, fang groove long and poorly defined, the usual hammer-shaped tooth on the lower margin, comparatively small, fang long and sinuous; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* brown, fully twice as long as the labium, not modified; *sternum* pale brown, shield-shaped, three-quarters as wide as long, anteriorly narrowed to the width of the labium, convex, I coxae dark brown, large; *abdomen* slender, dark, with scattered iridescent scales and paired paler spots on the basal half and indistinct chevrons on the posterior half, venter dark, spinnerets closely grouped; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair longest and enlarged, dark brown, with white scales on all joints, other pairs paler with fewer scales, spines, no patellae spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, II pair, tibia, ventral, 2, followed by 1-1 on the retrolateral line, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, posterior pairs, no dorsal basal spine on tibiae, and very few ventral spines; *palpus* longer than cephalothorax, brown, femur slender and curved, with scattered white scales, patella longer than tibia, cymbium little longer than tibia, tibial apophysis not as long as the diameter of the joint, bulb confined to the cavity, embolus a short black spur at the tip.

Female. Length, 4.1 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax the same as the male, but slightly wider in proportion; *eyes*, same as in the male; *mandibles* brown, vertical, parallel, and convex, cusp over the base of the fang smaller than in the male, fang groove slightly oblique, rather short, lower margin with a large bicuspid tooth, fang long; *labium*, *maxillae*, and *sternum* as in the male; *abdomen* oval, convex, pale with a dark herring-bone median stripe, connecting with two pairs of dark spots on the posterior half, sides with dark diagonal lines, venter pale, with a pair of dark irregular lines from the

fold to the spinnerets, with dark spots between; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, I pair slightly enlarged, pale, with darker rings at the tips of the patellae, tibiae and metatarsi, spines, same as in the male; *epigynum* not large, a pair of oval openings separated by little more than a diameter and more than their diameter from the fold, which is curved, below the fold a pair of dark circular sacs that touch on the median line.

♂ ♀ Jamaica; Balaclava, f. Peckham, Peckham Coll.

♀ Jamaica; Moneague, 29 January 1929, (Brooks).

♂ ♀ Jamaica; Ocho River, 20-24 January 1929, (Brooks).

Zygoballus suavis was described by the Peckhams in 1895, from "numerous specimens from Mandeville, Moneague and Kingston." They probably are no longer in existence, as they were not found in the Peckham Coll. and the above description of the male was written from material collected by W. S. Brooks from Moneague, one of the type localities and of the female from a specimen from Ocho River. The figures used in the original description are by Mr. J. H. Emerton and are excellent, with the exception of the palpus, which shows the tibia and patella of equal length. In all specimens seen, the patella is always longer.

The Peckhams noted in the original description that there is a great variation in the size of the males. The largest seen is 4.5 mm. long and the smallest a little over 3.0 mm. long. The small ones are much darker.

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